

Phrases that Show Comparison	Phrases that Show Contrast	Phrases that Show Causation
Alike Also Analogous to As well Both Compared to Equally In addition In like fashion In like manner In the same way Like Likewise One connection between Resemble Shared Similar to Similarly The same Too	Although At the same time But, Contrarily Conversely Differ Differently Disagree Either Even though However, In contrast In contrast to In opposition to In spite of Instead On the other hand Nevertheless Notwithstanding On one hand On the contrary On the other hand One difference between Though Unlike Whereas While Yet	As a result Because Because of Consequently One cause of One effect of One reason that explains Why...was

Code	Term	Definition
	Prompt	Prompt or question
ATQ	Addresses the Question	Usually a general, vague, broad statement of a similarity or difference.
SIM	Similarity	Civilizations A and B have something in common.
DIFF	Difference	Civilizations A and B are different in some way.
	Parallel/Balanced	Two separate phrases or sentences focused on the same topic. You want comparisons to be parallel (comparing like aspects, features, etc.) but NOT indirect.
	Indirect / Anti-facts	Addresses a SIM or DIFF between Civilizations A and B separately or in a way that forces the reader to make the comparative connection because comparative cues are missing.
DC	Direct Comparison	Addressing a SIM or DIFF between Civilizations A and B WITH comparative cues that establish a direct and concrete comparison.
DC-A	Direct Comparison Analysis	Explanations for the reasons WHY there is a SIM or DIFF between A and B.
EV	Evidence	Specific and concrete historical facts written to support the validity of comparison SIMs and DIFFs. Facts included historical dates, events, people, places, monumental architecture, laws, processes, etc.
TH	Thesis	An argumentative statement that addresses all parts of the prompt.
TS	Topic Sentence	First sentence of each paragraph that establishes the DCs

## Direct Comparisons (DC)

- A concrete, valid comparison of SIM/DIFF based on history facts using comparative cue glue.
- Address both SIMs and DIFFs—at least 3 total. 2 SIMs + 1 DIFF or 1 SIM + 2 DIFFs
- Question: Can a DC DIFF be embedded in a SIM paragraph? Yes!
  - Industrialization in both China and Japan was state-sponsored (SIM); however, China industrialized slowly while Japan's process was rapid (DIFF).
- Create three (3) DC to ensure all DC and ATQ points are automatically addressed
- Comparative cue glue:
  - also, as well, both, shared, in addition, like, similarly, too
  - however, on the other hand, conversely, differently, in contrast, either, neither, in opposition to, unlikely, in contrast to, unlike, while...
- See the DC chart you already got in class.
- Common DC fails
  - Creating indirect, implied, or “anti-fact” comparisons—e.g., This happened here. This happened there.

## Evidence (EV)

- Use of historical facts to exemplify, illustrate, and support DCs and, thus, your TH.
  - Facts: dates, events, people, laws, monumental architecture, quotes.
  - Facts must be accurate (true), relevant (important to the prompt) , specific (exact), and concrete (not vague)

Vague	Specific
The Roman Empire fell.	The Roman Empire fell due to several economics crises combined with invasions of the Huns, which forced Germanic barbarians into Roman territory.
The Mongols conquered a large empire.	The Mongols conquered the largest land-based empire in the history of the world stretching from the Pacific Ocean to Europe and including parts of India and the Middle East.

- Follow the “**Rule of 3**”: 3 bits of evidence for to support each DC, so  $3 \times 3 = 9$ 
  - Give 9 specific bits for full points; 6 specific bits for partial points

## II. 1ST BODY PARAGRAPH

### A. TOPIC SENTENCE (1st of your 3, either a similarity or difference)

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B-D Evidence showing a similarity or difference.

B.

C.

D.

E. Commentary to analyze why the similarities/differences.